





# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.,  
ST. CLAIR ST., OPPOSITE THE COURT-HOUSE.  
TERMS.  
One copy, per annum, in advance, \$1.00

## DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

**For Governor,**  
BERNARD MAGOFFIN,  
OF MERCER COUNTY.

**For Lieutenant Governor,**  
LINN BOYD,  
OF MORGAN COUNTY.

**For Attorney General,**  
ANDREW J. JAMES,  
OF FRANKLIN COUNTY.

**For Auditor,**  
GRANT GIBBS,  
OF HENDERSON COUNTY.

**For Treasurer,**  
JAMES H. GARRARD,  
OF BOYLE COUNTY.

**For Register of the Land Office,**  
THOMAS J. FRAZIER,  
OF BREATHITT COUNTY.

**Sup't of Public Instruction,**  
ROBERT RICHARDSON,  
OF KENTON COUNTY.

**Pres. Board Internal Improvement,**  
JAMES P. BATES,  
OF BARRON COUNTY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1859.

### Blanks.

We have on hand, or can print to order on the shortest notice, blanks of every description for clerks, magistrates, &c.

Legal cards, circulars, dry goods bills, and job work of every description, printed on the shortest notice and at the lowest prices.

### The Journal's Wilmot-Provisoism.

The Louisville Journal persists in misrepresenting our position on the question of slavery in the Territories, and falsely attributes to us sentiments that we never entertained nor uttered. We shall not go over the whole discussion again, for the Democratic portion of our readers understand our position, and we believe that understanding, they approve it. We shall merely attempt to present the points of difference between the Journal and ourselves.

Our position is briefly this: Adhering to the Dred Scott decision, we hold that slavery exists in the Territories under the Federal Constitution, and that the Federal judiciary and executive have power to protect slave property, and it is manifestly their duty to do so.

We hold, further, that any act of a Territorial Legislature prohibitory of, or unfriendly to the existence of slavery, is manifestly unconstitutional, and may and should be declared void by the Federal judiciary, upon whom, backed by the executive, and not upon Congress, the duty devolves of setting aside or vetoing improper legislation in the Territories.

And lastly, in accordance with the great principle of Popular Sovereignty as contained in the Kansas-Nebraska bill passed by Congress, and approved time and again by the people, we hold that Congress should not interfere with slavery in the States or Territories, for or against it. This is the position assumed in the Cincinnati platform.

We might elaborate these points of political faith, and sustain them by argument. It is not, however, our purpose to do this at present. The Journal opposes us on every point. Its relative positions are these:

It contends that slavery cannot and does not exist in the Territories without special Congressional legislation to carry it there and maintain it at every stage of its existence.

It contends that the Federal judiciary and executive have nothing to do with its protection; and further, that all action of a Territorial Legislature, whether Constitutional or not, is binding until vetoed by Congress.

And to sustain its position, it gives Congress the right to legislate for or against the exclusion of slavery in the Territories.

We must admit that the Journal, in assuming this attitude, is entirely consistent with its past record upon the slavery question. We acquit it of any taint of Spatter Sovereignty or Popular Sovereignty either. Its poignancy more nor less than an avowal of the damnable doctrine of Wilmot-Provisoism. If slavery can exist only by special legislation of Congress, it never will exist—and the South has been contending for the shadow of a shade.

The Yeoman says it denies "the right of the inhabitants of a Territory to legislate for the exclusion of slavery in a Territory prior to its erection into a State;" but at the same time it asserts, that, in violation of right, though it is not only Congress not interfere, but it isn't the right to do so. The Yeoman thus affirms on behalf of the inhabitants of a Territory the absolute power to do whatever they please.

### Jan. Journal.

The astute politician of the Journal undertakes to condemn us upon deductions from our positions made on his own supreme ignorance of the simplest part of the machinery of our republican government. When he gravely asserts that we affirm that the people of a Territory have the absolute power to do whatever they please because we have said that Congress should not interfere with slavery—are we to understand that the Journal is really ignorant of the fact that the judiciary is armed with power to declare all unconstitutional legislation null and void? The amount of information the Journal brings to bear upon the discussion of this subject is astonishing! We are indebted to it for the knowledge now first obtained, that if a territorial legislature pass a law in conflict with the constitution of the United States, that law is unimpeachable and unimpeachable, until Congress vetoes it! Are there no courts to administer and interpret law in the territories? We are impatient for more lessons of legal and political wisdom from the same bright source.

See advertisement of W. H. Keene & Co., agents for the Vesper Gas Lamps.

### The Presidency.

We have heretofore noticed the fact that many of the Democratic papers in this State have expressed a decided preference for the nomination of Hon. James Guthrie for the Presidency in 1860. No compliment was ever more worthily bestowed, nor could the future bring more gratifying intelligence to us, concerning political matters, than that the distinguished Kentuckian above named had been appointed by the great Democratic party of the Union to lead their hosts to battle and to victory. We heartily approve of the presentation of his claims by the press of his State, and the patriotic motive which induced it; but, with all due deference to the judgment of one of our most influential organs, we think it questionable policy to attempt to advance Mr. Guthrie by placing another party chief-tain no less distinguished and meritorious in an unfair attitude.

It is true that Maj. Breckinridge is not a candidate for the Presidency, and he may have said that he did not wish his name to be presented to the Charleston Convention; yet his friends may have something to say on the subject. He was not a candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1856, nor did he wish his name presented to the Cincinnati Convention. It was presented, however, without his consent or knowledge, and the result is known. Without authority from him, we will undertake to say for Maj. Breckinridge that he is too good a Democrat to hesitate about the acceptance of the nomination if tendered him by the national Democratic Convention, though he is not a candidate. We see nothing in his position which should cause his claims to be ignored by the Democracy of this State on the present occasion. We propose, therefore, to our friend of the Courier—our zeal to have the next President from Kentucky being not less than his—that we both advocate the claims of the two distinguished Kentuckians above named without partiality, thus taking the main chance to secure our object. What does he say to the suggestion?

A CORRECTION.—A Know-Nothing print the other day asserted that it was rumored that the Democratic State Central Committee have been using every exertion to have Hon. Linn Boyd appointed to some office by President Buchanan, to get him out of the way. We are advised of all the actions of the Central Committee, being myself a member of that body, and although such a rumor is scarcely worth notice, we brand it as utterly false. The Central Committee appreciate Mr. Boyd's abilities, worth, and popularity at much too high a figure to wish him at this time anywhere else than in the position he occupies as one of our candidates. On the other hand, we have reason to believe that the Opposition sincerely wish that he would accept an appointment from the President, and thus get out of their way. Hence the silly rumor we have noticed.

Governor Magoffin passed through this place on yesterday on his way to Louisville. He seems in excellent condition for the canvass, and we shall expect him to treat the people to a little bell-ringing every time the O. K. N. candidate has the rashness to meet him.

Trabue's announcement of himself as a candidate for Congress in this district has struck terror to the very gizzard of the Opposition. One of their presses has already knocked under and admitted an impending defeat.

### New Hampshire Official.

The following is the official vote of New Hampshire at the late election for Governor: Goodwin, (Republican)..... 36,364  
Cate, (Democrat)..... 32,925

Majority..... 3,543

The Hon. Geo. W. Jones, of Tenn., who has served 18 years in Congress, has declined becoming a candidate for re-election. He resigns his trust without a blot upon his fame, or a stain on his reputation.

THE MOBILE RACES.—T. G. Moore's mare, Hennie Farrow, won the three mile race at Mobile, beating the renowned Nicholas, and several other contestants of note.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—The Rev. William M. Pratt, of Lexington, will preach in the Baptist Church, in this place, on this evening, the 29th inst., at 7 1/2 o'clock.

GOLD PENS.—Keenon & Crutcher have just received a lot of Marton & Co's gold pens and holders; an entirely new style.

We take the following editorial notice from a number of the Savannah Daily News, and would refer our readers to the advertisement of McKinney & Co., in another column.

"The Georgia State Lottery, of McKinney & Co., draws this evening. The scheme is a very attractive one, indeed. In fact, so are all their schemes for the months of March and April. It will be observed that this Lottery draws each Saturday in every month. The offer to the public, as set in forth their schemes, is very liberal indeed—none more so.

Those who desire to court the fickle dame, Fortune, have a first-rate opportunity afforded them by the Georgia State Lottery, managed by McKinney & Co. We are informed that this concern is strong, and that it is doing a large business on the most liberal terms. It will be recollected that this Lottery is drawn for the benefit of the Monticello Union Academy. The Academy, it is said, by its aid and the merits of its able and learned Professors, has been placed among the most flourishing and popular schools of this State.

THE PARAGUAY EXPEDITION.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

Some important information as to the progress of the Paraguay expedition has been received in private letters from persons who are attached to it. One of the writers says, if Lopez resolves on resistance, our naval force must confine itself to a blockade, which may last and next October, when the rise of the river will enable reinforcements to reach it. But to make an attack with the present force would be, says the writer, more desperate than the charge of the "Light Brigade" at Malakandra.

[For the Yeoman.]  
SILENT HOME, ESTILL COUNTY, 1  
March 24th, 1859.

### Editor Ky. Yeoman:

There is quite an interest springing up in the "G'brater District" as to who shall and who shall not bear aloft the Democratic banner in the approaching congressional campaign. It is gratifying, however, to witness the good feeling and harmony that prevails among the aspirants, and their respective friends. All appear to have the same great object in view—"Principles, not men."

Among the prominent names now spoken of we hear that of Rice, Lusk, Turner, Garrard, and Newsum. Either of these gentlemen would make a gallant captain and would doubtless lead the Democracy of the Sixth District to an honorable victory. "Without disparaging the merits of others, however," we would take this occasion to allude to the name of Benjamin F. Rice, of Estill, as a gentleman well calculated to unite and eminently qualified to lead the Democracy, and defend their principles in any emergency. Mr. Rice is a fine speaker. There is perhaps no man in Kentucky better posted on the leading political topics of the day. He is personally acquainted with almost every voter in the District, and is decidedly a favorite with the "Mountain Boys." In 1855, when Know-Nothingism was in the very bloom of its hyperbolic and vigor of its rancor, and while many a staunch Democrat had fallen its victim, or was standing paralyzed, Mr. Rice took the stump and boldly attacked the ugly thing that was then groping in the dark, and before the canvass was closed he had shorn the monster of his deceptive habiliments, and held up to the public gaze, in a manner that would have done your soul good, the veritable "Samuel" in all his naked deformity. Mr. Rice was triumphantly elected to the Legislature, where he acquitted himself with much credit. In 1856 he was the Democratic elector for his district, where he established a reputation high among the stump orators of the State. He is one of those bold and fearless debaters who asks no quarters of the enemy, and well can they attest he gives none. Such is unquestionably the man for the times. We are therefore for Rice now; and after the Boonville Convention we are for its nominee. That's all. Truly yours,  
IRON ORE.

### Trabue's Speech Last Night.

Mr. S. F. I. Trabue spoke to a large audience at the court-house in this city last night. He began by announcing himself a candidate for Congress. He then detailed the history of his races against Marshall and Morehead, and informed us that he had been endeavoring to get to Congress ever since he was old enough to be eligible to a seat. He first went into the Native-American business in '45, and, ever since that period, he has allowed but few elections to pass without offering himself as a candidate. Although this answer to reach Congress, he is no office-seeker. Office-seekers are ruining the country; he desires to save it. He then stated that he designed to make this race upon but a single issue. The jails and poor houses of Ireland and Germany are empty in this country; the foreigners who seek refuge and homes under the shadow of our liberty tree, are the offspring of European society, and are purely alien to our soil. For example, if Ticket No. 11,234 draws the \$25,000 prize, those tickets numbered 11,235, 11,236, 11,237 will each be entitled to \$250. If Ticket No. 370 draws the \$20,000 prize, those tickets numbered 371, 372, 373, will each be entitled to \$100, and so on according to the above schedule.

Certificates of Packages will be sold at the following rates: 10 tickets, \$1.00; 100 tickets, \$10.00; 1,000 tickets, \$100.00. In ordering tickets or certificates, Indorse the money to our address for the tickets or certificates, and we will deliver them to you by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they desire. Tickets are drawn and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing. Tickets will be sent after their signatures, and give their post-office, county, and State. Tickets are drawn every Saturday night, and a full notice will be published in the Evening Post. All prizes of \$100 and over paid immediately after the drawing—other prizes the usual time of thirty days. All communications strictly confidential. Address orders to Tickets or Certificates to McKinney & Co., Savannah, Ga.

Office of the Lottery, 100 N. 3rd St., Savannah, Ga. A list of the numbers that are drawn from the wheel, with the amount of the prize that each one is entitled to, will be published after every drawing, in the Savannah Daily News.

### Vesper Gas.

WE are the Agents for the VESPER GAS, and are prepared to supply customers with Lamps and Coal Oil at manufacturer's prices. The public are invited to call at our store and examine these lamps. W. H. KEENE & CO.

Commissioner's Sale. The lands allotted Lou A. Duiguid's children in the estate of Thomas J. Duiguid, will be sold, under the authority of the Court of Appeals, on the 24th Monday, in April next, at the Court-House door in Frankfort. Terms: one-third cash; balance in one and two years.

G. H. JETT, Commissioner. Wall Paper! Wall Paper! A large lot of well selected and assorted WALL PAPER and WINDOW BLINDS, just received and for sale low by KEENON & CRUTCHER, Main street, under the old Yeoman Office.

Indigestion. DARNESTOWN, MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Md. January 31st, 1857.

I never felt the benefit of any medicine so much as from the bottle of BOERHAEVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS I purchased last fall. I wish to know where I can get it without fear of imposition.

Signed, JOS. C. BELLETT.

MARRIED. On Wednesday, the 23rd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Nash, of the Episcopal church, Mr. JAMES C. MACKAY, of Cincinnati, O., and Miss LILLIE STANLEY, adopted daughter of Major M. Stanley, of Mason county.

By Elder John Shaekeford, on the 1st inst., Mr. SULLIVAN EVANS, and Miss MARY C. WATKINS, all of Mason county.

By Elder John Shaekeford, Mr. THOMAS LEE, of Bath county, and Miss LIZZIE M. EWING, of Mason county.

In Louisville, on Thursday evening, 24th inst., by Rev. Dr. E. P. Humphries, Mr. HUBER CRAFT, of Holly Springs, Mississippi, to Miss MOLLIE E. L. eldest daughter of Mrs. Mary J. Bowman.

DIED. In Frankfort, on the 23rd inst., at the house of her mother, Mrs. GEORGE L. DUNN, Mrs. GEORGE L. DUNN. Her sickness had been long and lingering, but it was borne with Christian resignation. She died in the communion of the Episcopal Church. Many devoted friends followed her remains to the grave.

[For the Yeoman.]  
SILENT HOME, ESTILL COUNTY, 1  
March 24th, 1859.

For Constable. I am authorized to announce SILAS NOEL as a candidate for the office of Constable in the Frankfort District at the May election. mar2 w&t-wt

For the Legislature. We are authorized to announce JOHN W. PHILLIPS as a candidate for re-election to the office of Constable in the Frankfort District at the May election. mar2 w&t-wt

CAPITAL PRIZE \$55,000! Fifty Thousand Tickets! 25,827 PRIZES! MORE THAN 1 PRIZE TO EVERY 5 TICKETS.

Georgia State Lottery. ON THE PLAN OF SINGLE NUMBERS. For the benefit of the MONTICELLO UNION ACADEMY, OF JASPER COUNTY, GEORGIA.

TICKETS ONLY \$10! DALLIES, QUARTERS, & EIGHTHS IN PROPORTION. TO BE DRAWN EACH SATURDAY IN APRIL.

CLASS 13 DRAWS ON Saturday, April 24, 1859.

CLASS 14 DRAWS ON Saturday, April 9th, 1859.

CLASS 15 DRAWS ON Saturday, April 16, 1859.

CLASS 16 DRAWS ON Saturday, April 23d, 1859.

CLASS 17 DRAWS ON Saturday, April 30th, 1859.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME. 1 Prize of \$55,000 is..... \$55,000

4 Prizes of \$25,000 each..... \$100,000  
4 Prizes of \$10,000 each..... 40,000  
4 Prizes of \$5,000 each..... 20,000  
4 Prizes of \$2,500 each..... 10,000  
4 Prizes of \$1,250 each..... 5,000  
4 Prizes of \$625 each..... 2,500  
4 Prizes of \$312.50 each..... 1,250  
4 Prizes of \$156.25 each..... 625  
4 Prizes of \$78.125 each..... 312.50  
4 Prizes of \$39.0625 each..... 156.25  
4 Prizes of \$19.53125 each..... 78.125  
4 Prizes of \$9.765625 each..... 39.0625  
4 Prizes of \$4.8828125 each..... 19.53125  
4 Prizes of \$2.44140625 each..... 9.765625  
4 Prizes of \$1.220703125 each..... 4.8828125  
4 Prizes of \$.6103515625 each..... 2.44140625  
4 Prizes of \$.30517578125 each..... 1.220703125  
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# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Correspondence of the Washington Union.  
Decay of Abolitionism in New England.

Boston, March 16, 1859.

DEAR BROTHER: I have read your speech of the 21st ultimo, delivered in the House of Representatives. It has points of considerable smartness, and will be praised by your partisans as a very clever effort; but I see no other effect that it can produce but to irritate the South, and alienate one section of the Union still more from the other. Have we not at the North stimulated our own self-righteousness, in contrast with the sins of the South, quite up to, or beyond, the healthy point? Would it not be well for us, for a time, to look more at our own failings, and at the virtues of our brethren at the South?

You speak of the change of tone and sentiment that has taken place during the last twenty-five years on the subject of slavery. I plead guilty to the truth of this charge. It was one of the dreams of my early life, that the condition of mankind might be greatly improved by sudden political changes. The cry of the slave came to my youthful ear, wafted by the eloquent breath of eye-witnesses, from Virginia and New Jersey. Almost every man at the South, at that time, admitted that slavery was an evil, moral, social, and political; the horrors of the middle passage, the barbarian cruelties of Jamaica, came to us across the ocean; Wilberforce and Clarkson had acquired a world-wide fame by their singular devotion to the abolition of the slave-trade; the assault was soon made upon slavery itself in the British West Indies, and the 1st of August, 1838, was entered in the calendar as one of the holy days of the year.

Campbell painted the will-chieftain on his native plains so noble, so free, so happy—caught, chained, doomed, suffering, till the hurricanes in the West Indies were commissioned to avenge his wrongs. The plaintive "Owper" went out his compassion in the touching lines, "I would not have a slave for all the gold that shines bought and sold have ever earned; and these tones of suffering of compassion, of pity, were echoed by every harp, and re-echoed by one or two preachers till the whole atmosphere of New England was vocal with the cry of the slave. I have done my full share of it; but greater men have been mistaken, and I have, in riper years, been compelled to revise and revoke the opinions of earlier days. Burke once was enraptured with the voice of Liberty, as she came from across the Channel, but in the full strength of his manhood he was compelled to denounce the crimes committed in her name. Sir James McIntosh wrote his *Indian Chief*, but was compelled, by a longer experience and wider observation, to cancel the opinions of early life by those of maturer years. I am compelled to cancel many things that I have said on the subject of slavery, and substitute for them the opinions of riper age. I might have once said what, or nearly what, you have said in your late speech in Congress, though I think I should have left out those portions which serve no other end than simply to irritate, without convincing. But my convictions at the present time are, not only that the slaveholders have a complete vindication of their present position, but they are entitled to be looked upon as benefactors to the country and to the human race.

The only ground on which I can claim their patience and forbearance towards us meddling with their affairs, and for abusing them as much as we have, and as some still continue to do, is this: they gave us the false promises on which we reasoned correctly to false conclusions. They gave away their case by concession; for if slavery be a sin, a wrong, or an evil, no fair mind can resist the conclusion that efforts ought to be made as soon as possible to do it away. This philosophy, that slavery is wrong, spanning up in Virginia, and was adopted and encouraged in nearly all the slave States; and the seed was thence, in connection with the correct and grand principles of human government, scattered wide over the free States. They have had their growth, and now it is not a little difficult to pull them up; but they shall take the wheat with them also.

The South are impregnable. The Constitution protects them, the Bible protects them, and the experience of mankind protects them. Our fathers made a covenant with their fathers. They came into the Union with their African slaves, on terms of equality with us, and with all the rights and privileges that we claim under the same instrument. They would make no covenant except on terms of equality. We accepted those terms; we could get no better to-day; and yet we should be glad to make it, if it were not made, or to renew it, if broken, and on the same conditions we now have.

The South claim the right to go into new territory, and try the new land with their slaves, till the territory becomes a sovereign State, and then bow to its will, as before all other sovereigns. This is the just and equitable claim, founded on a fair interpretation of the Constitution. Slavery should be permitted to flow by natural laws to regions for which it is best adapted. It will go no where else. You could not force it into New Hampshire, nor keep it there if introduced. The experiment has been tried and failed. Slavery was given up in the Northern States, not by the force of moral, but natural laws.

It is true the discussions of the last twenty-five years have produced a great deal of sentiment on the subject of slavery in the Northern States; but you know how utterly barren of any good results it has been to the African. In words—and because their number is small, and will continue to be small—we have in the extreme North given them the rights of citizenship and equality; but in words we deny them the most respectable colored men in Boston would not be permitted to link or to own and quietly enjoy a pew in the broad aisle of any fashionable church. In the West, where your soil is more fertile, and where more free colored men would be likely to go, you are more stringent; and the black laws of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and Oregon, and the still more expulsive Topeka Constitution of Kansas—for which, I believe, you and all your Republican associates voted—proclaim, as with trumpet tongue, the innate and ineradicable prejudice against the African, lurking, as it still does, in the bosom of those whose tongues are eloquent for his rights.

I am not a little surprised at the manner in which you speak of Noah. The Bible calls him a "just man, and perfect in his generation," and not because he, by divine inspiration and by divine command, forbade the slavery of the children of Ham, you give him some very hard thrusts, and leave him on the pages of your speech with a character by no means so fair as that given him by the sacred historian. Was Noah in the way of your theory, that you strike at him so vigorously, as though you would how him down? You say he mistook Canaan for Ham. Suppose he did, the prediction and the curse rest somewhere—on some nation. The principle is the same in the divine administration. Who are the children of Canaan? Tradition and history unite in the belief that they inhabit the continent of Africa. Their condition fulfills, with remarkable fidelity, the prophecy, of that "righteous

man and preacher of righteousness." Noah. "A servant of servants" was the double curse, which has rested on that continent and race for many centuries. It is covered with a network of double slavery—every chief having his retinue of slaves, while he pays tribute to some higher chief or petty king.

You seem to lay much stress upon the fact that the Canaanites were not black. How do you know? Dr. Thompson, who has written, perhaps, the most thorough work on Syria and Palestine that has ever been published, says the ancient inhabitants of that country came from Africa. The great painting of Simpson grinning in the mill shows his Philistine drivers very dark, if not black. But you miss the point of the Scriptural precedent and example for slavery. You prove, as you think, that the Canaanites were not black, and then jump at once to the conclusion that if they were not black, they must have been enslaved because they were laboring men. This does very well to stir up prejudice at the North; but is it the truth? The Israelites were permitted to enslave the Canaanites, not because they were laboring men, but because they were heathen, and thereby so degraded that a transfer to the Hebrew Commonwealth, where the true God was worshipped, was a privilege and a blessing.

This furnishes the parallel point on which American slaveholders rely with great confidence. The Africans were taken from the most degraded heathenism, and are here taught to worship the true God; and, in the opinion of every Bible man, more of them have been lifted for and gone to Heaven from the thousands in America than from the millions in Africa. Dr. Dwight said, after long experience and wide observation, that he never knew but one lazy man converted. And as God had some chosen people in Africa, it was necessary that they should be taught to work in order to their conversion. But in the South they are not allowed to read the Bible. Well, in Africa they neither read it, hear of it nor from it. Faith cometh by hearing; and is it not better to hear the truth than to live entirely destitute of it?

You quote the eighth commandment as a prohibition of slavery. This is singular. Were your ancestors thieves? They brought, or assented to the bringing of slaves to this country. It is a singular fact, that while we boast of our Puritan ancestry, the laws of the present day would hang half the men that lived a hundred years ago, as engaged in the slave-trade, directly or indirectly; and another law would imprison all the men who lived forty years since. The eighth commandment was given on the way out of Egypt. It was the charter, the constitution of the Hebrew nation. All their other laws were controlled by the Decalogue. Well, now what? Why, they had slaves by divine permission under this charter. How could they, if the eighth commandment forbids it? But are the slaves stolen? Certainly not by Americans. They buy them, pay for them, transfer them, and provide for them, in the only and most benevolent manner in which it can be done. As to the metaphysical abstraction, that man can not have property in man, it has been contradicted from the foundation of the world to the present time. Holding, use and transfer, are the elements of property; and this has been done by men to men in all ages; and yet you say that there is no word in the good old Hebrew tongue that conveys the idea of property in man. When a master inadvertently killed his slave, no blood was shed, for "he was his money." Does not that mean property?

It can not be denied that the idea of slavery runs through all the Bible; it was stamped upon the entire history of the Jewish nation, and upon the history of every vigorous nation upon the face of the earth; indeed, I strongly suspect this is the normal condition of large portions of a depraved race, and I can readily believe that a man may sustain the relation of slaveholder, in all good conscience, and with the entire divine approbation. There are the footprints of God's disapprobation of the *Abolitionism* of this country. Look at the flocks of unclean beasts and birds that have come up out of its train. Infidels that curse God, abuse every man of good character, and then praise humanity in general to counterbalance their malignity and blasphemy. Out of the abstract rights of man have grown the more abstract rights of women; and once respectable wives call St. Paul a crusty old bachelor, and Abraham a tyrant because Sarah obeyed him, and Paul makes mention of the fact. The second edition of the rights of woman is divorce, "affinity," and universal cohabitation. We have far more of these immoral tendencies in the Northern States than they have at the South. Is it not time to look at home?

The truth is, we have been wont to contemplate the condition of the slaves at the South from a wrong point of view. We compare them with races or nations more highly civilized, and their condition seems a harsh and degraded one; but what were they when the Christian nations took them by the hand and led them across the ocean? American slavery has produced a more social affection, more Christian intellect, more social affection, more Christian emotion in two hundred years, than all Africa (Central and Southern) for two thousand years. American slavery is a redemption, a deliverance from African heathenism. "The dark places of the earth are full of the habitations of cruelty," and no part of the earth is more dark or more filled with cruelty than Africa. Treating beneath their feet one of the most fertile soils, they cultivate almost nothing—live on fruits and nuts, with few cattle and little commerce. They are in the first place lazy beyond all hope of self-improvement. They will not work. Now, God has ordained the law of labor so surely, and so universally, that if barbarians will not work, civilization will yoke them up and drive them into it. This is fixed, sure as light and gravity. Why not? Why should one quarter of the globe, one section of the human family, do nothing for the race? If Ham will not bring timber for the ark, Shem and Japheth will drive him to it.

But Africa is not only a great wilderness of long years, but out of this wilderness grow all manner of vices. Work is salvation. Work regenerates the earth and man. Work is progress, and without it nothing. The title-deed of the earth to man had this proviso: "That he should subdue it and multiply upon it." Now if he only multiplies, and does not subdue it, he has only a *suburban sovereignty*—no certified title till he builds his house and tills his farm. Hence, the Indian must be driven out—he will not work on any condition, neither self-moved nor driven by the hand of another, and therefore, the last tomahawk of the red man will soon hang as a trophy in the halls of the conqueror. Now, the African works patiently and well when driven to it—he will work on no other condition. His climate is a terrible protection from white invasion, therefore he must be transported and taught to work, thereby civilized, thereby Christianized, thereby improved every way, and perhaps by and by, sent back to yoke up and subdue his whole continent, according to the pattern that has been shown him in this working beehive of America. You touch in no very fraternal manner some of the social vices of your brethren at the South. Perhaps if they deserved the stone, it should hardly come from a Northern Land;

the garments of our cities are dripping with the waters of Sodom, and some of the Western States under the marriage covenant with slaveholders. Sensuality is not at this hour producing as much social degradation nor destroying as many lives at the South as at the North; but this is not the point. What were the blacks socially when taken from Africa? The King of Dahomey has four hundred wives, whom he employs in carrying palm oil to the coast, and thence runs and tobacco back to the palace to their husband and king. This run and tobacco are the joint production of slavery and freedom. Slavery produces the tobacco and molasses, and then we Yankees make the rum and send them both in our vessels to the coast of Africa to buy off gathered by women and carried on their heads in jars from fifty to two hundred miles. They are driven along by a herd of lazy men, and stepping carefully every minute under the express condition that, if one pot is spilled, one head of a woman and a wife must be cut off to atone for it.

Now, is it any great sin to catch a set of these lazy fellows, that live on the earnings of their wives, learn them to work, make them work, teach them to love one another and to love their children, so that their highest ambition shall no longer be to buy an extra number of wives that they may have a few "pickaninnies" (children) to sell? A wild African, recently brought to Boston by a merchant, begged for an oil gun which he saw. When asked what he wanted of it, he replied: "To buy a wife and have a few 'pickaninnies' to sell." Is it any harm to yoke up such men and work the laziness and the brutality out of them? Yes, but you say there is a better way to do it. There may be, but it wants the evidence of a successful experiment. The Africans once kindled their altars of devotion all around the African coast but the waves of barbarism have extinguished them. Jamaica, in spite of devoted missionaries, British philanthropy and American sympathy, is fast receding through allness to barbarism. Half a million of people there in twenty years have not lifted as many spades of earth as twenty thousand Yankees in California in one-third of the time. If this half million had the twenty thousand to lead them and guide them and plan for them, then that island, which was once a fruitful field, would not be going back to a wild waste. The best thing that could be done for Africa, if they could live there, would be to send them a hundred thousand American slaveholders, to work them up to some degree of civilization.

It is charged that the life of the slave at the South is sometimes at the mercy of the master. In Africa the immediate body servants of every chief, at his death, are at once beheaded and buried forward to attend the new wants of their old masters. It is wicked to buy these devoted victims of heathenism and put them under the protection of civilized, and often of Christian masters. Just in proportion as the price of these slaves is raised in Africa, just to that degree is there a motive to the heirs to spare their lives. So far as Africa is concerned, the slave-trade was and is humane in its operations; its abolition was the result of sentiment, and not the determination of calm and deliberate statesmanship. That it was not called for by the condition of the world, nor by any deep-seated moral sentiment, is proved from the fact that the nation foremost in its abrogation has now revived it on other shores and under another name, adding to whatever sin there is in the direct open slave-trade, the others in of hypocrisy and false pretense.

Jamaica wants laborers, not because there are not plenty of them on the island, but because they will not work; and the same British philanthropy which stands guard over the stalwart and immensely lazy son of Ham, brings in the feller children of Shem, and dooms them to the same bondage under another name.

Honor to the sagacious and far-seeing statesmen of Georgia and South Carolina, for they breast the united streams of British and American fanaticism, claimed and maintained their rights, and saved the South from barbarism and desolation, the North from a civil war, and the negroes from barbarism. If more laborers are needed for Texas, Central America, parts of Mexico and Cuba, they ought to be brought, without objections, under such humane regulations as are made in other cases for the comfort of passengers. These laborers should come from Africa, because they are stronger and make better slaves than any of the copper-colored races, because they are more susceptible of transformation, and their improvement will be greater, and, lastly, because they are the most degraded.

As to the influence of slavery on the character of the whites, that is quite another question; but so far as the political history of our country is concerned, it is not easy to see how we could do without the slaveholders. See how their names shine along and adorn the past history of our country: Washington, Jefferson, the Randolphs, Bayard, Pinckney, Madison, Monroe, Crawford, Rutledge, Jackson, Calhoun, Clay, Benton—list out these names, and a countless host of others, from slave States, and what a blank is left in our history. And do you not find men from these States now in Congress, fully the peers, of any that you can name from the North in statesmanship, honor, integrity, patriotism, and high moral and religious character? Do you not see some bright and shining lights around you from the South? I have read no speeches that give more entire satisfaction than those of the clear-headed, broad-minded, candid, fair, patriotic Stephens, of Georgia, or his associate, Jackson. In their speeches they seem to me models for smaller statesmen to look up to, and strive to equal.

A few words as to your motto at the head of your speech: "The fanaticism of the Democratic party." If there could be found in the Democratic party or in its history, any of that element, certainly no one ought to be better qualified to deal with it than a gentleman from the Republican ranks. They were born of it and nurtured by it; it is their meat and drink, their nerve and anatomy; their zeal in conflict and their consolation in defeat. The Democratic party needs no defense; a simple recital of its biography is its highest eulogy. When the measure of British insult was full—when for twenty years they had insulted our flag, endangered and put under tribute our commerce; when they had seized our sailors and fired into our ships, and hung innocent men for being found on board an American vessel, then Henry Clay, Felix Grundy, and John C. Calhoun, and their associates, performed a lustration; then the Democracy of America vindicated the national honor, and established a new name and a new flag over the ocean; and from that day to this all the progress and expansion at home and abroad have been won by the measures of the Democratic party.

This glory will remain, in spite of all that enmity or mistaken zeal can do to mar or destroy it. You may probably succeed (but may Heaven prevent you) in the attempt you are making to trample under your feet the covenant of our fathers, and exalt a sectional party with aims to places of power and trust; but the day of your success would be the hour of your dissolution. Like the last day of the

Arctic summer, your sun would only rise to go down. Opposition is your cohesion—the only cement of your party. Your party can construct nothing; they lay down no principles; adhere to no name. Mr. Banks goes for the absorption of the colored races, while Mr. Blair goes for their expulsion. Which shall be the policy of the party?

The Democratic party has carried the country up from small beginnings to its present prosperous and happy condition; and, only occasionally being taken out to be aired and purified, is destined under the name, and with essentially its original and present principles, to govern this nation while we remain a republic. Equality among all the States—each State to manage their own affairs—slaveholders to be no more to be taunted nor insulted for that fact—equal rights in the new Territories and new lands annexed, and new States welcomed as fast as they wish to come.

These are the principles, mottoes, and banner of success which have won the Democratic party.

Affectionately, your brother,  
JOSEPH C. LOVEJOY.  
To Hon. OWEN LOVEJOY, M. C.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.]  
Magoffin in the Field!—A Sketch of the First Speech of the Canvasser.

NICHOLASVILLE, KY., March 9.  
Messrs. Editors: On Monday, the 7th inst., at Harrodsburg, I had the pleasure of hearing our able and noble champion of equal rights, the Constitution and the Union—Mr. B. H. Magoffin. He spoke two hours to a satisfied audience, pouring volleys into the ranks of the Opposition. The canvasser was now fairly opened, and every thing looks bright.

Upon taking the stand, Mr. Magoffin remarked that he had not expected to commence the canvass to-day; that he had seen no sign of Mr. Bell's appearance, and thought it would be in better taste to let his opponent know he was in the field. But as the desire seemed to be great to discuss the question at issue, being a candidate for the high and responsible office of Governor of Kentucky, they had a right to know his opinions, and to call for them. He responded, he said, and approved of the custom in Kentucky he would act if elected, and give his opinion freely as to the policy he should adopt.

The common school system was one in the eyes of the Union, the most interesting. He had drawn to the bill in 1850 upon which it was framed, and would do every thing proper to have it carried out. The virtue and intelligence of the people in a great degree depended upon the system of education. Wholesome laws would not be made or executed unless the people were fully enlightened, nor would sound morality be preserved, and the happiness of a people depended upon the success of a well-regulated system of common schools. Educate your children, he would say; in that is the safety of our glorious institutions. He wished to see churches and school-houses in Kentucky and elsewhere multiply. He would have them in every town and neighborhood; he would have them in every valley, and in sight of each other along the mountain tops.

Mr. Magoffin referred to the banking system next, and said he was against the creation of more banks of issue. He then passed to subjects of a national character, said every one present knew he had always been a Democrat.

He spoke of the growth of the country under Democratic rule; and while that party made no extraordinary pretensions of attacking the Union, they advocated principles, and had their fair carried out a policy that had given full expansion to all our energies as a people, and to our growth as a nation; that the maintenance of these principles by the Democrats and the gallant Old-Line Whigs who had joined them, and who had been taken into full fellow hip, had preserved the Union, and its mission was still to extend it. He said the old Whig party, which was once a noble party, when such men as Clay and Webster led it, had been authorized at the North, and that raised it then a fusion party, under General Winfield Scott, sprang up, which was a Free-Soil party at the North in disguise. The Know-Nothing party was then substituted, and at first carried every thing before it at the North, but in the South, its high leaders, Abolition party in disguise, was soon overthrown, and now they propose to put on another mask, and under the name of Opposition to party, make common cause against the Democratic party, aided by those friends in the South who had given them their sympathies and so much aid and comfort heretofore. This new party would share the same fate as the people, he said, were not to be deceived by the false promises of the party, and the chief element in Abolitionism to the country, it has ruined them before, and it will destroy them again.

There were but two parties, Democrats and Republicans. The Republicans of the North were disposed to form a coalition with those who sympathized with them in the Southern States. They had common law and common purpose, and that was to break down the Democratic party, and Seward and his associates are for the extinction of "slavery in the States." They say this Government can not last as part free and part slave; that the Democratic party must be broken down, because it is the pro-slavery party of the country; their confederates here in Kentucky say the Democracy must be overwhelmed.

There is a disunion party, a sectional party, an extravagant party, a party that wishes to rob Spain of Cuba, and that has acquired all the slave territory, and that wants to add more; and therefore must be broken down. In their late manifesto, sent out from Louisville, the same charges are made, the same reasons are given, the same sentiments uttered, and are echoed by their confederates here in the Southern States, for the overthrow of the Democratic party. Suppose you could break down the Democratic party, what then? The Abolitionists or Free-soilers would take command. They could and would control for every thing; for they have ten to one in the Opposition movement. Can you trust them? Have they not deceived you time and again? Did they not ruin the Know-Nothing party at the South? Do you remember the twelfth section in your platform? and now would you trust them again?

The Free-Soil party has completely broken up the American party, and they now propose, under the name of Opposition, to make common cause with them, and break up the only national party now in existence—the Democratic party, which stands steadfastly by your rights, the Constitution and the Union. The people of the South can no longer be deceived; they understand this matter, and can not be traded off by a few men for office. Their rights, their honor, their property, their equality, their homes, and their families, are staked on the issue. They understand the true meaning of the coalition. They have a just and deadly hatred of the Republican party, and will stand by the Democratic party, true and firm, with its faithful Executive faithfully, because that party has stood by them in good as well as evil report.

Mr. Magoffin spoke of the charge of extravagant expenditure. He said every family had the prospect of a better future for sixteen years, increased their expenses. A crash had come upon us; our expectations had not been realized; and he would now say that we ought to retrench; to cut down our expenses to our income, instead of increasing the extravagance of the family by resorting to new expedients; that we ought to apply the policy to the government. Since the acquisition of Texas, California, and New Mexico, our country had grown up with unexampled rapidity; our steam navigation by ocean and river had improved; our railroad system had developed the resources of the country; we had a magnetic telegraph, and our population had wonderfully increased.

The country had grown very fast, and, of course, our expenses had increased; and when

these Opposition gentlemen in Kentucky, and the brethren at the North, howled at the extravagance and corruptions of the Democratic party, they ought to review these facts; they ought to remember that not a dollar could have been expended without a law of Congress; they ought to remember that they voted for this great extravagance they now condemn; they ought to remember that a large number of the Territories have been organized, the public buildings needed, the post roads and mail facilities, the States that have come into the Union, the custom houses to be built in order to keep pace with the necessities of the country; they ought to review our Indian wars; in the difficulty with Utah, twelve hundred miles off; the increase in pay and numbers of the army and navy, for all of which they voted; and finally, they ought to remember the appropriations for money to carry out our treaties with the Indians, and the repudiation thus made was worth now millions to our people.

Mr. Magoffin, in the course of his speech, took strong grounds in favor of the "Monroe doctrine," as expounded by Mr. Buchanan; he said we ought to have our American policy. Europe was governed upon the principle of absolutism; our country by republicanism. When Napoleon reëmbellized those dynasties which had been cutting each other's throats for centuries, they were brought together by a common sense of danger, made common enemies, although they hated each other, and finally overthrew him. The attempt to introduce republicanism in Europe had a bad effect, and every attempt to introduce absolutism on this continent would produce a similar effect. We cultivate the arts of peace, and in order to secure them and protect our institutions from all existing alliances which would surely follow if foreign influence on this continent was permitted, would not interfere with them, and they should not interfere with us. Let them have absolutism if they would, and we enjoy our blessings of Liberty. They put men in office because of birth; they had rulers; ours were elected by the people. Their governments are sustained by hereditary armies; ours by the will and affection of the people.

We say to them, we will not interfere with you, and you shall not plant colonies here, or interfere with us. Closely connected with this great question and the slavery question, was the acquisition of Cuba. Being in sight of a shores, one hundred and thirty-eight miles from Florida on the one side, and one hundred and thirty from Yucatan on the other, and forty-five miles from St. Domingo, its acquisition was by nature necessary for our preservation.

Mr. Magoffin advocated its acquisition because of its relative position to our own country; because it would open new markets for our Southern and Western people. He advocated it, because it would break up the slave trade, and because it would break up the conspiciousness that were hatched up constantly by European governments against us; as a point in sight of our shores, it would furnish a number of fine harbors, &c. Mr. Magoffin said he was not for bringing on any treaty obligations, nor was he in favor of resorting to force to have the island; but if it became necessary, he then was for using force. Mr. Magoffin here read from the speeches of Clay and Webster to sustain his views and the policy we ought to adopt to obtain the island. Throughout his speech he was listened to by a large audience, composed of all parties. This is his first speech of the canvass, and I inclose it to you in haste.  
Yours,  
M.

On Sunday night, about 8 o'clock, the Sheriff was hastily summoned to Clintonville, in this county, to arrest a man, by the name of Levi Dawson, for cutting the throat of Shelton Demmon. Dawson, however, had made his escape, and has not yet been apprehended. A man by the name of Wm. Scott was arrested and lodged in jail, in this place, charged with being an accomplice. He was tried before Judge Samuel, on Monday evening, and committed to jail until his trial in the District Court Court, not being able to procure bail, which was fixed by the Judge at \$500. If there was the remotest probability of his being guilty of the crime imputed to him, we think that \$500 would be poorly satisfied justice; and from the evidence elicited on the examining trial, we would infer that he had a hand in the bloody affair. It was proved that he had hold of the man when his throat was cut.

The incision extended from the center of the back part of the neck to the center of the throat, to the depth of one inch and a half. Last accounts say that he was still living, but the doctors assert that the wound will prove mortal.

The parties were gambling at the time the difficulty occurred, not only violating the laws of the land, but the law of God likewise, by desecrating the Sabbath. Such is the result that so often attends crime.—*Paris (Ky.) Flag*

JEFFERSON'S BIRTHDAY.—We have received several communications relative to the date of Jefferson's birth. Years ago there was a question about it; and on being applied to, the patriot decided to name the day of his birth. But to make the record complete, Dr. Randall, in his exhaustive *Life of Jefferson*, quotes from the manuscript in Jefferson's own hand-writing, preserved in his father's Common Prayer Book. The date is April 2, 1743, O. S. To bring old style into new style, add ten days, which makes the birth day April 12. Our correspondents unite in fixing the true date as April 12, and do it by adding 10 days to conform to the altered calendar; but this is the error that caused the wrong Pilgrim Day to be so long celebrated. Ten days only should be added to the old style to bring it into new style. APRIL THE TWELFTH is the birth day of Thomas Jefferson.—*Boston Post*.

U. S. F. J. Traube, who at one time was a very rampant anti-American, has announced himself as a candidate for Congress in the 2nd District in this State. The platform of the party, as enunciated, we see from the Commonwealth, is about half Buchanan, Locofoco, and the other half Know Nothing.—Mr. Traube being willing to go in for anything that will most likely elect him to Congress. He has manifested a most insane desire to get to Congress, and we presume that his chief object now is either to force the Opposition to adopt him, or else defeat whoever they may run.

We say, give us James B. Clay or Beriah Magoffin, or any other Locofoco or apostate Whig, rather than this Mr. Traube.—*Maysville Eagle*.

It was understood that a young man by the name of Harris shot Hardin Coyle, in this county, on Sunday last, the ball taking effect in the upper part of the forehead and penetrating the skull, and afterwards struck him over the head with the pistol several times. Mr. Coyle was thought to be fatally injured. Up to Monday night he had not spoken a word. We were not able to learn the particulars.—*Richmond Messenger*.

KNOWLEDGE.—Some men think that the gratification of curiosity is the end of knowledge; some the love of fame; some the pleasure of dispute; some the necessity of supporting themselves by their knowledge; but the real use of all knowledge is this, that we should dedicate that reason which was given us by God to the use and advantage of man.—*Lord Bacon*.

How the universal heart of man blossoms flowers! They are wreathed round the cradle, the marriage altar, and the tomb. The Cupid of the ancient Hindus tipped his arrows with flowers, and orange flowers are a bridal crown with us—a tradition of yesterday. Flowers garlanded the Grecian altar, and hung in votive wreaths before the Christian shrine.—*Mrs. Child*.

SAVANNAH, March 25.—Advices from Havana to the 29th inst. state that the schooner Alice Baniel, with a cargo of ninety-eight Africans, had been captured and taken into Porto Rico, where they were imprisoned. Another cargo of fifty Africans has been landed at Remedios, Cuba.

At Havana sugars and molasses were improving. Exchange was declining.

Good temper is the philosophy of the heart, a gem of the treasury within, whose rays are reflected on all outward objects; a perpetual sunshine, imparting light, and life to all within the sphere of its influence.

## Startling News From Kansas.

Bejamin Chisum, William Elliott, B. Hall, and Mr. Willock, formerly of this county, reached this city on Monday last, having been driven off from their homes in Kansas, leaving their families behind.

Mr. Chisum was shot, the ball lodging in the right side of his head, near the temple. Dr. Bailett of this city, was unable to extract the ball.

St. Hall was shot in the right arm, breaking the bone, and so completely shivering the arm as to require amputation. He was left at Holton, and not expected to live.

Mr. Willock was shot in the face, the ball taking effect on the left side of the nose, and lodging in his right cheek—face very much swollen; ball not extracted.

Mr. B. Hall and others were beaten across the head with clubs and gun barrels—breaking Mr. Hall's nose.

Mr. Chisum moved from this county three years ago to his claim in sight of Holton, to countenances of Calhoun county, and has been finding all the time, not taking part in any of the difficulties in the Territory; a peaceable man and good citizen—a near relative of Edward Pence, of this county. He gives the following as the facts:

A county convention was called to meet at Holton on Saturday, 12th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Constitutional Convention, which is to meet at Grandt, and to nominate county officers. Since the recent stealing by Brown and Day, a large number of the Free State men in the county, who heretofore acted with the Republican party, now denounce Brown, Montgomery, Lane, Day, and the course of the Black Republicans, and have united with the Democratic party in order to defeat them. The convention met, each party bringing a separate set of resolutions. After organizing, the Black Republicans read their resolutions, after which the Democratic resolutions were read, which were very severe on the Black Republican party. They were signed by 250 or 300 voters, mostly those who have been acting with the Republicans.

The negro thieves, seeing they were in the minority, commenced an attack on Mr. Cole, a pro-slavery man, in order to break up the meeting. His friends seeing his life in danger, tried to rescue him, when a general melee ensued—pistols, knives, and clubs were used. The cowards, who found they would be whipped in the second instance as well as the first, run to the house of old Ray, who had some sixty or seventy sharp's rifles stacked in the house. These brave men, but few in number, who had put to flight about sixty of the thieves, finding themselves in danger of the rifles, as they had no guns of their own, tried to make their escape as best they could.

The assassins commenced firing on them, and wounded all as above stated. Mr. Elliott was knocked down with a club, and on recovering from the blow found himself surrounded by twelve or fifteen cowards. He arose, and with a piece of board fought his way through the crowd, and made his escape.

While Brown may not have been present, he is, no doubt, secretly advising and giving general orders, and Montgomery is prowling through the country putting them in execution.

Platte City Argus, 18th.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The contract to carry a daily mail from Lexington to Conwayville, Pa.'s Peak region, was made under the act of 1855, authorizing the establishment of special post routes, to be sustained from their net proceeds. Such is the arrangement in this case that the compensation is in no event to exceed five hundred dollars per annum. If the post route should have been passed, and a contract made under it, this service would have cost thirty or forty thousand dollars per annum. The contractors will be mainly compensated for their outlay in the carrying of passengers.

The Boston post-office matter was considered yesterday at a meeting of the Cabinet. Mr. Capen and the parties representing the State street interest, had separate interviews with the Postmaster-General today.

Commander Bissel has been ordered to command the receiving ship Independence, at the Long Island navy yard, vice Commander Fairfax, relieved.

Col. Joe Johnson, of the First Cavalry, a relative of Minister McLane, left this city yesterday for Mexico, it is said, under orders from Government.

The new ship-of-war Lancaster is to be finished and fitted out for sea with all possible expedition. She will probably be sent to the Pacific.

The land office situated at Buchanan, Minn., has been ordered to be removed to Portland, in same State.

The Treasurer's weekly statement shows the receipts to be \$1,185,000. There is a net balance in the Treasury of over \$7,000,000.

Col. Lander will leave Washington on Monday, to resume the work of the South Pass wagon road, for the purpose of repairing damages and shortening the route, as far as possible.

FATAL AFFAIR IN HICKMAN COUNTY.—A gentleman who is just returned from Hickman county brings intelligence of a desperate fight which occurred in the vicinity of Bon Aqua Springs, in that county, between a man named Thompson and another named Patton, in which the latter was stabbed and killed by the former. The altercation began at a "log rolling," and the particulars are as follows: It appears that at the close of the "log rolling," the men adjourned to a "whisky barrel," where the two men, Patton and Thompson, after imbibing pretty freely, got into a quarrel about some trivial matter, when Patton struck Thompson with a stone, knocking him down, and then drew a pistol on his prostrate foe. Thompson immediately sprang to his feet, and drawing a large knife, inflicted a fatal wound upon the person of Patton, who fell and expired in a few moments.—*Nash Banner*.

NEW BISHOPS.—We learn from the St. Louis Banner that the bulls have been received from Rome appointing

The Right Rev. Dr. Duggan to be Bishop of Chicago.

The Right Rev. Dr. Grace, of Memphis, to be Bishop of St. Paul.

The Right Rev. Dr. Gorman, of New Market, Maryland, to be the Vicar Apostolic of Nebraska.

The Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, late Provincial of the Dominicans, to be Coadjutor to the Bishop of Nashville.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—William Hamilton, Jr., was found drowned, yesterday evening, in Hardin's creek, within five miles of this place. The young man was subject to fits, and left home on Wednesday last. He died his troubles, poor fellow,



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